

AMENDING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE CUMBERLAND ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE IN GEORGIA

SEPTEMBER 29 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 26), 1983.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McCLURE, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 807]

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, to which was referred the bill (S. 807) to amend the boundaries of the Cumberland Island National Seashore, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment to the text and recommends that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 1, delete line 4 and insert in lieu thereof,

1066), as amended by the Act of November 10, 1978 (92 Stat. 3489), is further amended by striking out "numbered CUIS".

PURPOSE

The purpose of S. 807, as reported, is to amend the map delineating the Cumberland Island National Seashore in Georgia in order to exclude a 568-acre tract of land on the mainland known as "Point Peter".

BACKGROUND AND NEED

The Cumberland Island National Seashore in Georgia was authorized by the Act of October 23, 1972 (89 Stat. 1066). At that time some 36,978 acres of land were designated to be included within the newly designated national seashore. Later, the Act of September 8, 1982 (96 Stat. 709), designated some 8,840 acres within the national seashore as a wilderness area.

As originally authorized in 1972, the boundary of the Cumberland Island National Seashore encompassed a mainland site of about 300

acres at a location called the Pine Tree Site. However, this site was never acquired. On the basis of further planning in 1978, the boundary was revised by section 323 of the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 to exclude the Pine Tree Site and include a new mainland site of 568 acres at Point Peter. However, this site has never been acquired. In the interim a new mainland administrative site has been leased by the General Services Administration for the Park Service at the nearby community of St. Marys. The National Park Service feels that the site at St. Marys is preferable to the site authorized at Point Peter.

St. Marys, Ga., is small, with a population of 4,700 as estimated in 1976. However, it is one of Georgia's historic cities and is well established in Georgia history. The city waterfront resource provides an attractive fishing village atmosphere clearly tied to the adjacent downtown historic district, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. St. Marys has traditionally been used as the embarkation point for visitors to Cumberland Island National Seashore. It has dependable, protected deep-water facilities. Additionally, the city provides water and sewer services and Georgia Power provides electric services to the National Park Service headquarters established on the St. Marys River in the city of St. Marys.

If St. Marys were continued to be used as an embarkation point for the Cumberland Island National Seashore there would be no significant environmental damage, no dredging would be required, no roadways would have to be built, and no new commercial areas surrounding the mainland base would have to be built as would probably be required if the 568-acre Point Peter Site were acquired and developed as an administrative headquarters.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

S. 807 was introduced on March 15, 1983. A hearing before the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water was held on June 27, 1983. The Administration supports the enactment of S. 807. In an open business session on August 3, 1983, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources ordered S. 807 reported favorably with an amendment.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION AND TABULATION OF VOTES

The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources in open business session on August 3, 1983, recommended that the Senate pass S. 807 with an amendment as described herein.

The rollcall vote on reporting the measure was 20 yeas, to no nays, as follows:

YEAS

NAYS

Mr. McClure
 Mr. Hatfield
 Mr. Weicker*
 Mr. Domenici
 Mr. Wallop*
 Mr. Warner
 Mr. Murkowski
 Mr. Nickles
 Mr. Hecht
 Mr. Chafee*
 Mr. Heinz
 Mr. Johnston
 Mr. Jackson*
 Mr. Bumpers*
 Mr. Ford*
 Mr. Metzenbaum*
 Mr. Matsunaga
 Mr. Melcher
 Mr. Tsongas
 Mr. Bradley

*Indicates vote by proxy.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

The committee made a technical amendment to conform the bill to the act of October 23, 1972, as amended. The bill as introduced did not have the correct statute citation.

COST AND BUDGETARY CONSIDERATIONS

The following estimate of costs of this measure has been approved by the Congressional Budget Office.

U.S. CONGRESS,
 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
 Washington, D.C., August 4, 1983.

HON. JAMES A. MCCLURE,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Congressional Budget Office has reviewed S. 807, a bill to amend the boundaries of the Cumberland Island National Seashore, as ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, August 3, 1983.

The new boundary designation contained in S. 807 excludes from the Cumberland Island National Seashore a 568 acre tract originally authorized for acquisition by the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978.

Based on this review, it is expected that no significant additional cost to the federal, state or local governments would be incurred as a result of enactment of this legislation.

Should the Committee so desire, we would be pleased to provide further details on this estimate.

Sincerely,

JAMES BLUM
(For Alice M. Rivlin, Director).

REGULATORY IMPACT EVALUATION

In compliance with paragraph 11(b) of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee makes the following evaluation of the regulatory impact which would be incurred in carrying out S. 807 as reported. S. 807 would amend the boundaries of the Cumberland Island National Seashore in Georgia to exclude therefrom some 568 acres of land on the mainland known as "Point Peter".

Therefore this bill is not a regulatory measure in the sense of imposing Government established standards or significant economic responsibilities on private individuals and businesses.

No personal information would be collected in administering the program. Therefore, there would be no impact on personal privacy and little, if any, additional paperwork would result from the enactment of S. 807.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS

The pertinent legislative report and communication received by the committee from the Department of the Interior setting forth executive agency recommendations relating to S. 807 are set forth below:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 18, 1983.

HON. JAMES A. MCCLURE,
*Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This responds to your request for our views on S. 807, a bill "To amend the boundaries of the Cumberland Island National Seashore."

We recommend enactment of S. 807.

Cumberland Island National Seashore in Georgia was authorized by the Act of October 23, 1972 (89 Stat. 1066). The area encompasses 36,978 acres. The Act of September 8, 1962 (96 Stat. 709), designated 8,840 acres within the seashore as wilderness.

As originally authorized in 1972, the boundary encompassed a mainland site of about 300 acres at a location called the Pine Tree site. This site was never acquired, and on the basis of further planning in 1978 the boundary was revised by section 323 of the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 to exclude the Pine Tree site and include a new mainland site of 568 acres at Point Peter. This site has not been acquired. The new boundary map referred to in S. 807 would exclude the 568-acre mainland site at Point Peter.

While planning has continued, however, mainland administrative facilities have been leased for the National Park Service by the Gen-

eral Service Administration (GSA) in the nearby community of St. Marys. We believe the current mainland administrative site at St. Marys is preferable to the site authorized at Point Peter, and we therefore support the enactment of the bill. As previously noted, we have not acquired any land in the 568-acre mainland site at Point Peter.

St. Marys, Georgia, is small, with a population of 4,700, as estimated in 1976. It is one of Georgia's historic cities, well established in Georgia history. The city waterfront resource provides an attractive fishing village atmosphere closely tied to the adjacent downtown historic district, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. St. Marys has traditionally been used as the embarkation point for visitors to Cumberland Island National Seashore. It has dependable, protected deep-water dock facilities. Through a lease arrangement with GSA, the National Park Service has established its headquarters on the St. Marys River in the city of St. Marys. Adjacent city parking is available for about 160 cars. The city provides water and sewer services and Georgia Power provides electric services. There would be no significant environmental damage if St. Marys were continued to be used as an embarkation point. No dredging is required, no roadways are required, and no new commercial areas surrounding the mainland base would have to be built, as would probably be required if the 568-acre Point Peter site were acquired and developed as an administrative headquarters.

Our current planning efforts for Cumberland Island National Seashore do not support a substantial increase in visitation to the seashore and, therefore, we have no plans to expand the facilities which are currently available in St. Marys. In addition, we understand that the citizens of St. Marys support the continued location of the mainland base in their city.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

G. RAY ARNETT,
Assistant Secretary.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 12 of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill S. 807 as reported are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman) :

PUBLIC LAW 92-536—OCTOBER 23, 1972

AN ACT To establish the Cumberland Island National Seashore in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to provide for public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of certain significant shoreline lands and waters of the United States, and to

preserve related scenic, scientific, and historical values, there is established in the State of Georgia the Cumberland Island National Seashore (hereinafter referred to as the "seashore") consisting of the area generally depicted on the drawing entitled "Boundary Map, Cumberland Island National Seashore", [numbered CUIS-40,000D.] *numbered CUIS-40,000E* and dated June 1971, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") may after notifying the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and United States Senate in writing, make minor adjustments in the boundary of the seashore from time to time by publication of a revised drawing or other boundary description in the Federal Register, but the total acreage within the boundaries shall not exceed forty thousand five hundred acres.

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